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Criosurgical method of treatment of gynecologic pathology in out-patient conditions, as prevention of cervical cancer

Based on analysis of treatment of 1673 women of reproductive age the efficiency of the cryogenic method in treatment of genitals benign diseases in outpatient conditions is highly appreciated. Epithelialization of the cryodestruction locus was 6-9 weeks, patients preserved work capacity.

Keywords: cryogenic treatment method, cervical cancer, cryodestruction.

DEVELOPMENT OF FAMILY MEDICINE IN THE REPUBLIC SAKHA (YAKUTIA)

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Formation stages of general medical practice (family medicine) in Yakutia as the basic component of primary medical aid have been presented in this article. Regulating documents concerning to family doctor's duties are noted. The experience of inculcating the structure of general medical practice (family medicine) on the regional level as well as the role of the Medical Institute of the North-Eastern Federal university in training specialists are shown; unsolved issues are considered.

Key words: general medical practice, primary medical-sanitary aid, prophylaxis of diseases, Yakutia.

The development of general medical (family) practice in the northern conditions is to be of great importance. Low density of the population in the republic, remote location of local ambulance stations and in-patient hospitals, lack of all-the-year-round transportation cause the medical help service to be transferred into the general medical practice for availability of primary medical aid. In this connection, an institute of general medical practice in the republic is assumed to be founded.

The primary medical sanitary aid by the principle of general medical practice (family medicine) in our republic have started reforming since 1997 when for the first time five doctors were directed to clinical internship on family medicine of the Far East State Medical university.

A model of organizing the general medical practice (GMP) in a city polyclinic has been realized on the example of Polyclinic № 4 of Yakutsk since 1999. In 2004 the department of general medical practice was founded in the Polyclinic №1 of Yakutsk city. Since 2000 in the village Oktemtsy the local hospital has started working by the principle of general medical practice, it having been supported actively by the Medical Institute of the Yakutsk state university and granted by Soros fund on 14,000 USD concerning the project «Organization of general medical practice in rural conditions». Since 2001 on the basis of the medical institution Oktemsky the courses concerning to general medical practice have been conducted by clinical interns of the Department of Post-Diploma Education of medical general practice of the Yakut state university.

In 2005 the Republican purpose-oriented program «Inculcation of general medical (family) practice in the Republic Sakha (Yakutia) for 2005-2010» has been adopted according to such regulating documents as the decree of Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation from August, 26th, 1992 №237 “Stage-by-stage transition of organization of the primary medical aid by the principle of general medical’s activity (family doctor)”, the decree of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation from December, 30th, 1999 №463 “The branch program “General medical (family) practice”, the governmental decree of the Russian Federation from November, 5th, 1997 №1387 “The concept of development of public health services and medical science in the Russian Federation”, the governmental decree of the Republics Sakha (Yakutia) from February, 12th, 2000 №78 “The concept of improvement of public health services in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)”, the concept of development of public health services and medical science in the Russian Federation for 2001-2005 and for the period till 2010, the decision of board of the Ministry of Health RF from 1/15/2002 “Inculcation of the branch program “General medical (family) practice”, the decree of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation №350 from 11/20/2002 “Improvement of out-patient-polyclinic help to the population of the Russian Federation”, the decree of Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation №112 from 3/21/2003 “Regular specifications of the Center (branch) of general medical practice” and the decree of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation №229 from 6/3/2003 “Common nomenclature of state and public health services municipal authorities”. This Program has preventive orientation, contains basic novelty regarding rendering of primary medical aid to the population and answers the basic directions “Concepts of improvement of public health services of the Republics Sakha (Yakutia)”.

From 2002 for 2006 the purpose-oriented program «Inculcation of general medical practice in the Republic Sakha (Yakutia)» was inculcated due to which doctors of primary link of public

health services and general practitioners were trained and 22 local hospitals supplied with medical equipment as well. Within the limits of the given program the Department of General Medical Practice (family medicine) was founded on the basis of the Medical institute of the Yakut state university named after M.K.Ammosov in 2002. In 2005 the Medical Institute YSU obtained a license for clinical internship on the speciality «General medical practice». The candidate of medical sciences, senior lecturer Andrey Viktorovich Podkolzin being the first head, made great contribution to the organizing work of the department. Since 2006 the doctor of medical sciences Tatyana Matveevna Tyaptirgyanova managed the Department. The Department was engaged in under-diploma education on the cycle "Polyclinic" on the sixth course of the Therapeutic faculty MI YSU and post-diploma education – clinical internship and professional re-educating of doctors on the speciality «General medical practice (family medicine)». Since 2009 the Department of General Medical Practice (family medicine) has joined the Department of Hospital Therapy of the Medical Institute YSU.

Now in the republic the development of general medical (family) practice is considered to be on the second stage. The state purpose-oriented program «Public health care of RS(Y)» has been elaborated and inculcated by the staff of the Medical institute of Northeast Federal University and experts of Ministry of Health RS(Y), where the development GMP is recognized as a priority direction.

Now the retraining of general practitioners is conducted on the basis of the Department of Internal Diseases and General Medical Practice of the Institute of Post-Diploma Education of Doctors of the Medical Institute of our university, and also outside of the republic (Khabarovsk, St.-Petersburg, Irkutsk, Blagoveshchensk, Moscow). The Institute of Post-Diploma Education of Doctors of the Medical Institute was founded in 2007 on the basis of the existing Faculty of Post-Diploma Education of Doctors. The senior lecturer A.V.Podkolzin was the first dean of this faculty, now the director of the Institute the Candidate of medical sciences, senior lecturer is L.A.Aprosimov. The Institute prepares doctors through clinical internship on 21 specialities, clinical internship having 23 specialities, including GMP.

From 2002 to 2010 within the limits of executing the purpose-oriented program «Inculcation of General Medical Practice in RS(Y) 167 doctors have been educated. To sum up, 34 persons have been trained through clinical internship since 2007 and 43 persons had professional retraining, 27 persons passed a certified cycle. Now 10 persons are studying in clinical internship on speciality «General Medical Practice» (GMP). In order to organize the primary medical-sanitary aid of the republic by the principle of general medical practice it is necessary to prepare over 200 general practitioners in addition.

Medical institute NEFU closely cooperates with the department GMP of the Far East state medical university, conducts joint teleconferences, exit thematic improvements for general practitioners of the republic. Annually in the republic the increase of certified general practitioners is marked.

According to data in January 1st, 2010 61 doctors of general (family) practice work in the republic, it being only 36,6 % of specialized general practitioners, including 41 doctors from the countryside. Thus, 13 doctors with certificates GMP work as local therapists. Coverage of general practitioners is 0.85 per 10 thousand inhabitants.

General practitioners serve 71418 persons, including 17068 children and 29599 women.

Within the professional training the improvement and supply of equipments for general practitioners are being taken into account. In polyclinics of the city offices have been equipped for effective organization of general medical practice, where diagnostic and medical procedures are carried out, including electrocardiography (electrocardiogram), taking intraocular pressure, sight and hearing research, processing of wounds and etc. In the city suburb there are four micropolyclinics working on the model group of general practice. All working doctors are equipped by sets of general practitioners. The preparation of staff and improvement of special equipments have allowed to organize the primary medical-sanitary aid at a high level by the principle of general medical practice.

Frequency of emergency call has been 7.2 per 1000 attached population, this rate being 1,5 cases lower than in 2008. Of 1000 population 287 people were hospitalized by general practitioners in 2009, while 302 cases per 1000 population were noted in 2008.

The frequency of appeal to narrow specializations has amounted: ophthalmologic – 2,5 % (3,9 % in 2008), otolaryngologic - 2,1 % (3,4 % in 2008), surgical – 5,7 % (5,3 % in 2008) and neurologic 12,5 %. These indices are considered unsatisfactory due to insufficient equipment of general medical practice.

The preventive orientation of a general practitioner is apparent according to the index of relative density of the people addressed with preventive purpose. This index in 2009 was 35 % with probable tendency, so in 2007 it rated 16,4 %, in 2008 - 22,4 %..

The dispensary survey has included 97% of the attached population. The loading of polyclinic reception has amounted 4.1 patients per one reception hour.

One of the indices characterizing final results refers to the amount of population undergone the roentgen investigation, it being estimated in 94 %.

The relative density of disabled persons firstly registered in the able age has been noted in 18.1 per 10 000 population, it being 3.5% less than compared with 2008.

General practitioners (family doctors) are successfully engaged in realization of the priority national project "Health". Percentage of hepatitis vaccination for 2009 has amounted 90,5 % and flu vaccination 100 %. The rate of preventive supervision of infants has been 97 %: 100% in 1 month, 100% in 3 months, 94% in 6 months, 93% in 9 months and 96% in 12 months (in 2008 - 93 %, 92 %, 92 %, 90 %, 92 % accordingly). National calendar inoculations of children for 2009 has been 99 % (an index of efficiency is not less than 95 %).

The relative density of infants in arms for the given year has been 78 % to 3 months, 50 % to 6 months and 29% to 9 months.

The relative density of children under dispensary supervision has been 26,4 %, it being 10 % higher than in 2007. The dispensary surveys have covered 99 % as a whole. Thus the relative density of children recovered in 2009 has achieved 15,2 %, it is 5 % higher when compared with 2008.

It is to be noted that the number of the population addressed with preventive purpose has increased, while addressing to narrow specialists and emergency calls of the first aid have decreased. It has been caused by improvement of quality, availability and versatility of the general medical (family) practice to the attached population.

Now on each site there are medical passports of service territory in which not only passport data, social status, monthly account of disease are noted, but also data of preventive work: dates of last preventive inoculation, roentgen inspection, man's and female examination. Basing on these data, the general practitioner has possibility to plan adequately preventive work and rational use of working hours. The patients, who have not addressed for medical aid for 2 years and more, are immediately invited to the reception where they undergo their screening inspection. Basically general practitioners surpass local therapists in all estimated criteria, so their direction of work is proved to be urgent and effective.

Nowadays 47 medical institutions (20% of all) have the license for general medical practice, only 30 of them work as establishments of general medical practice, including 19 hospitals with special equipments for GMP. 22 general practitioners work on poorly completed sites with the population of less than 1000 persons. In accordance with norms of MH RF and RS(Y) the general practitioner / family doctor should serve 1200 persons of the population (800 adult populations and 400 children) or 1500 only adult population. The given medical institutions can't be licensed as the general medical practice.

Foundation of typical local hospitals is considered to be expensive enough, so MH RS (Y) jointly with the Ministry of Building and the Service of State Demand has developed the project of modular local hospitals. In 2010 the construction of the building has started in the village

Bulgunyakhnaakh of Khangalassky region. The given project to be realized will go on by constructing large-scale offices of GMP in the whole territory RS (Y).

General practitioners work in the city polyclinics and rural ambulance stations. Together with the first experience accumulated some difficulties have occurred concerning to short supply of methodical literature and equipment as well as discrepancy of Russian norms to North conditions. So, the family doctor in rural conditions of the North serves two or more villages located far apart, as the amount of the population can not correspond to specifications of the attached population.

One of the topical problems is short supply of trained medical specialists in remote northern areas of the republic where small nationalities live. By the end of this year three offices GMP should have been introduced. These offices will be equipped stage-by-stage by modern telemedicine technologies to improve efficiency of medical aid to the population.

For the further development of general medical practice in our republic it is necessary to solve following tasks:

1. In accordance with the plan of optimization of medical institutions in the republic to found offices GMP on the basis of local hospitals, physician ambulatory stations, where a number of physicians and nurses will be engaged in. This task will be solved if necessary equipments are set up and supplied to medical establishments by the decree MH RS(Y) № 753 from 1 December, 2005. Side-by-side with the GMP office construction in rural settlements, negotiations have already been conducted with Heads of local municipal education regarding major repairs and building reconstruction.

1. The appropriate equipment should be supplied by the Ministry of Health.
2. Construction of offices for GMP with application of the modular system.
3. Inculcation of GMP in arctic regions, remote settlements of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)
4. Inculcation of GMP monitoring and estimation.
5. Elaboration of GMP program maintenance (automatic working place of the general practitioner).
6. Giving social support to young specialists, who have decided to work in primary link of health care services, particularly in rural settlements, including provision or constructing houses for doctors of general practice, salary increase.
7. Further incultation and support of continuous educational program for doctors of general practice on the basis of the Department of Inner Diseases and General Medical Practice (Family

Medicine) in the Institute of Post-Diploma Education of Doctors NEFU named after M.K. Ammosov.

Among unsolved issues of MGP concerning to the organization of medical aid to patients some are to be of great importance such as non-systematic operative application of up-dated technologies in investigation, dispensary and stationary treatment of patients; slow and unsatisfactory development of informative and education trend. Economic mechanisms reinforce the information process of medical aid, improvement of preventive and dispensary work, application of daily and home stationary despite stationary technologies. The doctor of general practice as a resource holder should be concerned with organizing less wasteful and efficient ways of medical aid.

Thus, the key to high-qualified medical and social aid to patients in the conditions of general medical practice is considered to be the high level of training medical and nursing staff, the presence of necessary equipment, the computer supply of workplaces, the inculcation of modern information technologies and innovations. For the past of 8 years at the Institute of Doctor's Post-Diploma Education within the Medical Institute NEFU named after M.K. Ammosov the educational and scientific base has been founded for developing and perfecting the general medical practice (family medicine), for solving the state commitment of priority development of primary medical and sanitary aid to the population as well as increasing its quality and availability.

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To the question of metrological maintenance of public health care establishments of Republic Sakha (Yakutia)

Problems of the metrological provision of the means of the measurements in the health care institutions of the Sakha Republic are highlighted in the article, analysis of the financing, amount and medical equipment's roll call results are implemented. The necessity of the metrological roll call taking is shown.

Keywords: quality of the medical assistance, medical equipment, means of the measurements, metrological roll call, health care.

Literature: